FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 'DANUBE-85' JOINT MANEUVERS

Airborne Unit Deployed

LD042232 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] The "Danube-85" operational tactical military exercise reached one of the closing stages today. The execution of the task has been prepared by the reconnaissance and fighter bomber planes of the air force. According to the hypothesis today, the commander intended to consolidate the results achieved to date in the battles with the deployment of an airborne combat unit. First the scout units jumped from the AL-28 planes which flew 800 meters above ground at 300 km per hour. The company is able to fire in the air already, and after landing it secures the area. Because the descent is the most vulnerable point, the troops are covered by the weapons on the helicopter gunship decks. The members jumped from the MI-8 helicopters hovering above the ground and prepared themselves for the perfomance of the remaining tasks and for the continuation of the attack. [noise of helicopters in the background]

The joint maneuver of the Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Hungarian troops has continued in Hungary for several days. The exercise requiring great readiness witnessed by our camera this afternoon was carried out excellently by the Hungarian troops.

Soldiers Interviewed

LD051831 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The "Danube-85" military exercise has ended in Hungary. The Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army participated with their designated troops and staff in the operational tactical military exercise, which began on Sunday. You will hear an on-the-spot recording by Peter Tredics.

[Begin recording] [Tredics] For how long, roughly, did you prepare?

[First unidentified soldier] Three or four days. We practiced counterattacks and attacks from defense.

[Tredics] I observed the entire action from afar, but this great firing and exploding aroused confidence in me.

[First soldier] Yes, it was a successful experience. We felt that the entire "Danube-85" exercise was a successful experience.

[Tredics] Now you are under shelter for enough time to take a breath.

[Second unidentified soldier] It is definitely necessary after this maneuver. We will set off tomorrow back to the central premises.

[Tredics] And home?

[Second soldier] That is a very distant thing. We do not know yet.

[Tredics] Some days after the recording I made with soldiers of the infantry (?battle patrol), I am standing here on the banks of the Danube with Gyorgy Andraska, company sergeant major, commander of one of the patrol ferries.

[Andraska] I have taken part in the Danube exercises since 1980, always with this same technology. They have been reliable and I have never been left in the lurch. Sometimes we shipped over Hungarian tanks, and sometimes Czechoslovak tanks. The grade of training of the tank drivers, that of the Hungarians just as of the Czechoslovak comrades, is excellent. They are able to get onto the ferry at once, and they are not afraid of the water.

[Tredics] There are some minutes until departure. Is there an experience which you easily remember, or with excitement?

[Andraska] When I received a high (word indistinct) commander's commendation for the "Danube-83" exercise. [end recording]

Olah Interviewed

LD051841 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Following the conclusion of the "Danube-85" military exercises, Minister of Defense Colonel General Istvan Olah gave an interview to our military correspondent.

[Begin Olah recording] First of all I would like to say that this particular exercise, just as all the exercises conducted by the Warsaw Pact, has completely lacked any connotation of saber-rattling. We simply fulfill the obligation which is our purpose, namely the upkeep of our military effectiveness and its strengthening by all available means.

These exercises can be regarded as of a larger magnitude within the framework of the Danube-type exercises, also regarding the burdens involved. During these exercises the commanders, staffs, political workers, and soldiers had to fulfill their tasks mainly in rainy weather. They performed their tasks well, conscientiously, in a professional manner, and in excellent spirits. I could almost say that they were looking for opportunities to help each other -- and, indeed, found them, and helped each other willingly, in a friendly and comradely manner, in a real comradely spirit.

The commanders, staffs, political organs, and soldiers together have earned praise, which was expressed just a few minutes ago with great kindness by my Czechoslovak colleague, Colonel General Vaclavik. His presence at the same time has indicated the political weight of these exercises. [end recording]

Morocz on Exercise

LD051851 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] "Danube-85" ended today. The soldiers said good-bye with a camp parade. Ministry of Defense State Secretary Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, the leader of the exercise, together with his Soviet and Czechoslovak deputies, decorated the generals, officers, and soldiers who achieved good results in the course of the exercise. The ceremony took place in front of the honor battalions. Evaluating the exercise, Lt Gen Lajos Morocz said the following:

[Begin Morocz recording] The Hungarian, Soviet and Czechoslovak commanders, staff, and troops which took part in the "Danube-85" military exercise have carried out the assigned tasks on a high level, and they displayed good cooperation. The commanders and staff organized the battle activities with skill and they always retained control over the direction and work of troops. The soldiers have been able to handle excellently the battle equipment entrusted to them, and have made good use of the possibilities this equipment offers. The most important result of the exercise is that the comrades-in-arms state of the fraternal armies has further strengthened. No extraordinary event resulting in personal injury occurred at the exercise. On the part of the population -- particularly in the district of our training areas where the exercise was naturally accompanied by noise and limitations on movement -- we experienced great understanding and help, for which I now express thanks. [end recording]

RESULTS OF CEMA STANDARDIZATION MEETING REPORTED

LD051254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0926 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 July (ADN) -- The CEMA commission on standardization ended its 57th session in Berlin today. The 4-day meeting was attended by delegations from the CEMA countries and the SFRY. It centered on tasks to safequard high product quality and on mutual recognition of state quality controls.

The commission discussed measures for carrying out the decisions of the 40th CEMA Council session. The plan on cooperation among the CEMA countries in the sphere of standardization from 1986-1990 includes for the most part tasks that support scientific-technological progress, particularly in key technologies, in cooperation with the fraternal countries. Measures for increasing the economic efficiency of joint standardization in CEMA were introduced.

The commission endorsed over 300 CEMA standards, including those for microswitching circuits, electronic data processing plants, machine tools, food, and luxury goods.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Arrives 4 July

AU041715 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

The chief Libyan diplomat was welcomed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Meets With Filipov

AU041903 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA) — Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison. [sentence as received]

In a friendly session they emphasized that as a result of the reciprocal efforts, particularly after the meetings and talks between the first leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, bilateral relations have been developing vigorously and the spheres of cooperation have been steadily expanding.

An emphasis was laid on the two sides' consensus of opinion on key international issues. They outmapped concrete measures for the promotion of Bulgaro-Libyan contacts in a number of spheres.

Taking part in the session was Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU051315 Sofia BTA in English 1240 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Bulgaria-Libyan relations are undergoing a dynamic upgrade development. This was stressed at the meeting held here today between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, who is paying an official friendly visit to this country. The talks expressed the common opinion that bilateral cooperation in various spheres is in conformity with the interests of the Bulgarian and Libyan peoples and serves the cause of peace, security and international communication based on equal rights. They stressed the mutual satisfaction with the active development of the contacts in the political sphere and expressed readiness for their further deepening both on a bilateral basis and in an international respect. The talks discussed issues of Bulgaro-Libyan contacts in the spheres of economy, science and technology.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki discussed topical issues of the international situation. They expressed concern over the existing tension in the world caused by the continuing arms race imposed by the most reactionary imperialist circles.

The talks stressed the threat to world peace posed by the U.S. plans for the militarization of space and pointed out that the only way for saving the world from the nuclear threat is the honest and constructive conducting of the talks on the issues of disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva should be held on the basis of these principles and with the strict adherence on the part of the U.S. to the preliminary agreements reached.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki discussed the situation in a number of hot-beds in the world. They pointed out that the way out of the crisis in the Middle East can be found only after the complete withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and after the lasting and just resolution of the basic problem in this part of the world -- the Palestine one. Mr. Todor Zhivkov and his guest expressed the unanimous opinion that the separatist Camp David accords cannot serve as a basis for solving the conflict in the region. The crisis can be settled only by means of convening of an international conference as the Soviet Union proposed. They stressed the necessity for strengthening the solidarity of the progressive forces in the Arab world and for the preservation of the unity of the PLO on an anti-imperialist basis.

The leader of the Libyan diplomacy expressed support for the principled peaceful policy of the countries of the socialist community, including for Bulgaria's consistent efforts for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and into a region of lasting goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed Libya's contribution to the struggle against the aspirations of imperialism and Zionism and to the consolidation of the unity of the Arab peoples.

Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki delivered to Mr. Todor Zhivkov a personal letter from the Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, was also present at the talks.

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU051319 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] On 5 July Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, and Grigor Stoichkov, members of the government, and the officials accompanying Dr al-Turayki.

Talks With Lukanov

AU051719 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Talks were held today between Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, who arrived here on an official visit yesterday.

The two sides reviewed the state of the bilateral contacts. They expressed their particular satisfaction with the development of the cooperation in the political sphere. These relations are further enhanced by the regular meetings which are being held at different levels and the already traditional meetings between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. There is a joint conviction that there are good prospects for the further development of the bilateral relations in different fields.

During the discussion on international issues, the two leaders stated that current tensions in the world are a result of the arms race in the nuclear field which has been imposed upon the world by imperialism and especially by the U.S. imperialism. They condemned Washington's plans for militarizing space, the unconstructive policy pursued by the U.S. at different international forums on issues of disarmament and especially at the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on issues concerning nuclear and space weapons. The U.S. is not following the agreement attained last January on the nature and aims of these negotiations.

On matters related to the situation in the Middle East, the two sides emphasized upon the need to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and the unity of the national-progressive forces of the Arab peoples. It was noted that the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands will be the only just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis.

The discussion of the situation in Africa and Latin America resulted in both sides' expression of solidarity with the people struggling against colonialism and neocolonialism for freedom and independence.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Documents Signed; Departs

AU061513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria, signed today at the Boyana Residence a protocol for the exchange of ratification documents, including an agreement on legal cooperation and an agreement on social security. Another document was also signed, namely a 5-year cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Afterward Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki departed for Varna. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Andrey Lukanov and other officials.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF BEKIR CELENK

AU071531 Sofia BTA in English 2112 GMT 6 Jul 85

["Announcement" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA) — In December 1982, after reports of a complicity of the Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, were published in the press, Bekir Celenk was placed under the control of the competent Bulgarian authorities until the clarifying of the question of whether he was actually involved in the papal assassination attempt.

After a careful inquiry into all circumstances revealed by Mehmet Ali Agca in his evidence before the investigation, the Bulgarian investigation authorities did not determine proofs of any participation of Bekir Celenk in the attempt on the life of the pope committed by Agca. Therefore, after the completion of the investigation, the chief prosecuting magistracy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria abandoned the prosecution against the Turkish citizen Bekir Celenk and cancelled all kinds of restrictions on his personal freedom.

Today Bekir Celenk at his own will left for Turkey.

MLADENOV GREETS USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE ON ELECTION

AU041643 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a greetings message to Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, on his election to this post.

The message expresses most cordial wishes for good health, happiness, and great successes in implementing the peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, for the benefit of the fraternal Soviet people, for further expanding the indestructible Bulgarian-USSR friendship, for strengthening the unity of the socialist community, and for the triumph of our common ideals.

POLITICAL TALKS HELD WITH AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL

AU051721 Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the ministries for foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Austria were held here on July 4 and 5, 1985.

The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister for foreign affairs and the Austrian Dr. Friedrich Bauer, political director in the federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria.

The two delegations gave a positive assessment to the development of Bulgaro-Austrian relations and expressed readiness to contribute to the further activation and broadening of the political contacts and of trade and economic, of techno-scientific and of cultural cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Discussing international issues the two delegations paid special attention to the issues of the preservation of peace and security, to East-West relations, to the Stockholm conference, to the situation in the Middle East, in Central America, in South Africa, etc.

The leaders of the two delegations expressed concern over the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and stressed the necessity for adopting real and effective measures on the part of all countries in the all-European process.

In connection with the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the two sides to the talks expressed the wish for the conference to end successfully with the adoption of real and effective measures on the issues discussed.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation dwelled on Bulgaria's stand on the situation in the Balkans and on the establishment in this part of the world of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

The leader of the delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria Dr. Friedrich Bauer was received by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ON YOTOV TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE CP

AU031009 Sofia BTA in English 0733 GMT 3 Jul 85

["Joint BCP-PCP Communique" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), led by Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and editor-in-chief of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper, paid a visit to Portugal from June 26 through July 1, 1985. The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party conferred with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its secretary general Dr Alvaro Cunhal. The talks passed in an atmosphere of brotherly friendship which is characteristic of the relations between the two parties. The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party expressed the fraternal solidarity of Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party for the vindication and promotion of the achievements of the April 1974 revolution, for withstanding the vital interests of the Portuguese working people.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party reiterated its high assessment for the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the construction of socialism in Bulgaria and declared themselves against the campaigns mounted by imperialism and the international reaction and aimed to distort the truth about socialist reality at about the policy of peace and social progress pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the community of socialist countries.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party briefed the Bulgarian guests on the complicated political, economic and social situation in Portugal, and it was emphasized that the current crisis is a result of the failed policy toward restoring the positions of capitalism pursued by the constantly changing cabinets of the right-wing forces and especially by the present caretaker government.

Concerned over the ongoing deterioration of the international situation due to the militaristic and aggressive policies of imperialism, the delegations reaffirmed the two parties' preparedness to continue working for the cooperation and mobilization of all forces of peace and social progress, to struggle for halting the arms race, for the limitation and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, against outer space militarisation. More specifically, they condemned the policy of North American imperialism directed at undermining the Geneva talks.

The two delegations expressed the active solidarity of the Bulgarian and the Portuguese Communists with the peoples fighting for their liberation, against imperialism and neocolonialism, fasicism and racism, especially with the people of Nicaragua and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, as well as with the Salvadorean people and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. They emphasised that the U.S. escalating interference in Central America poses an exceedingly great threat to peace in that region and worldwide.

In respect to the Middle East situation, the two delegations emphasised that a just and durable peace is possible there only after the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to an independent and sovereign homeland.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the Angolan, the Mozambiquean and the other peoples in Africa who oppose the aggressive policy of South African racists and imperialism. They voiced support for the struggle of the peoples of the R.S.A., Namibia, with the South Africa Communist Party and S.W.A.P.O. [South-West African People's Oganization].

HUSAK DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO USSR 6 JULY

LD061310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, left today for a short visit to the USSR. It is taking place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRATISLAVA CRITICIZES KOHL'S RECORD FOR 1985

LD072217 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Editor Michal Michalcik talks in the following commentary about the policy of the Kohl government during the past 6-month period:

If we were to judge Kohl, the Bonn chancellor, in the spirit of the well-known proverb "One recognizes a bird by its plumage and a man by his words," we would have to call him a deceiver when he claims that revanchism does not exist in the FRG, a demogogue when he tries to persuade the public that his country's treaties with the GDR, PPR, USSR, and CSSR are not binding for the future united Germany, and a revanchist when he gives his tacit support to the openness of the so-called German question. This is how he presented himself in Bitburg, in Hannover, and at a press conference in Bonn. He spoke from the revanchists' soul. He identified himself with their unrealistic demands.

Man cannot, however, be judged merely by his words but above all by his deeds. The policy of the Kohl government has been from the beginning a frontal attack on the progressive and peace-loving forces in the FRG, the results of the realistic policy of his predecessors. The Bonn chancellor has firmly grabbed the banner of the crusade against communism handed to him by the American President. The fact is that Kohl does not talk merely about the openness of the so-called German question. He proposes to resolve it within the framework of European peace settlement. In other words, he would like to unite Europe and within the framework of this unification, swallow up first the GDR and afterwards the PPR the CSSR, or parts of them. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG wrote in this connection that Kohl's appeal to create a Europe of free nations reminds one very much of the fifties policy of rolling back communism.

Does the Bonn chancellor not know how these and similar attempts have ended? He knows this very well, and he also knows that 76 percent of his country's citizens oppose Bonn's questioning of the Oder-Neisse frontiers. He also knows that he is the least popular chancellor in the history of the FRG. Despite this, he continues to make moves that do not improve the situation on the chess board of international relations but instead merely complicate it.

PRAGUE ON LACK OF PROGRESS AT STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD062216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Jirina Dupalova comments on the end of the sixth round of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe:

Almost 1 and 1/2 years have passed since the opening of the Stockholm conference; the sixth round of talks ended yesterday. We therefore have a sufficiently long period to allow us to carry out some evaluation.

Although there were some positive results, particularly in the sense of clarifying the positions of the two sides, a constructive tackling of the basic objective of the conference -- strengthening trust and security, and disarmament in Europe -- has so far not been attempted. At the same time, specific negotiations about the elaboration of mutually supplementing confidence-building measures in the political as well as the military spheres are the key to the success.

The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals are based on the need to adopt a comprehensive attitude to this issue. The principles of equality and equal security are respected by these proposals. Therefore they meet with a positive response from the neutral and nonaligned states, which are interested in Stockholm being a truly effective continuation of the development begun by the Helsinki Security and Cooperation Conference.

The NATO countries, on the other hand, do not pay attention to the political sphere and aim only at measures of a military and technological character. The purpose of their tactics is to gain one-sided advantages and to legalize espionage and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

This attitude was apparent during the sixth round of talks. A number of examples could serve as evidence of this. Let us examine the socialist countries' proposal, which concerns agreement on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations. Although President Reagan promised that the NATO countries were willing to discuss this proposal, the Stockholm talks did not produce any result in this respect. On the contrary, the NATO countries continued their obstructions. This upset the neutral and nonaligned countries which support the proposal.

At the same time, renouncing the use of military force is a fundamental prerequisite for strengthening international confidence. It represents a basis upon which it is later possible to construct further measures aimed at securing military relaxation. The socialist countries made several such proposals in this respect. These proposals concern advance information about large-scale maneuvers of marines, ground forces, and the marines and air forces together, as well as the limitation of military maneuvers.

The urgency of solving these matters is obvious. It is indisputable that such large-scale maneuvers endanger security because they create situations during which the danger of error or the accidental start of war is increased.

The NATO countries again rejected these proposals. Therefore it is not surprising that at the end of the sixth round of talks, the results achieved in the sphere of specific measures for strengthening confidence and security remain at zero. The United States and some of its allies are playing for time and at the same time unleashing a new round of the arms race, continuing the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in order to gain military supremacy. These efforts are absurd because the Warsaw Pact states will never allow this to happen.

The Stockholm conference is one of those international forums whose tasks are to break the vicious circle of confrontation-arms race-confrontation. It is therefore high time to make a real turn from proclamations to specific deeds. It is necessary for this categorical imperative of our time to be taken into account at long last in the NATO countries and mainly Washington, because it is only the good will of all the participants that can prevent the Stockholm conference from becoming trapped in a blind alley.

URBAN MEETS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN MINISTERS

Signs Agreements in Brazil

LD032150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Olavo Setubal, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Minister Urban also signed an agreement on cooperation with Aureliano Chaves, minister of mines and energy, according to which the CSSR will continue to export power station complexes to Brazil in exchange for imports of iron ore raw materials to the CSSR.

Talks With Colombia's Castro

LD070925 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Colombia -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who has arrived in Colombia on an official visit, has met with Economic Development Minister Gustavo Castro Guerrero. He had talks with him regarding bilateral economic relations. Minister Urban expressed the CSSR's readiness and willingness to continue to participate in the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation and to develop new forms of this cooperation, Colombia is a traditional customer of our engineering products and delivers some agricultural products, in particular tropical fruits, to the CSSR.

HUSAK TELEGRAM CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON 4 JULY

AU051316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to U.S. President Ronald Wilson Reagan on the occasion of the national holiday of the latter's country.

SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT CC PRESIDIUM MEETS 2 JULY

LD022051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Slovak SR National Front discussed today in Bratislava tackling the problems of the integration of handicapped young people into work and society. The session was chaired by its chairman, Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

With critical thoroughness, the presidium assessed the difficulties and problems in the work of the Invalids Union in Slovakia. It went on to discuss a report by the Slovak Trade Union Council on the results and experience in organizing creative initiative of the working people last year, and a report on the part played by the Slovak Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society in preparing the young generation to master scientific and technological development.

At the end of the session, the presidium approved the work plan of the National Front Central Committee for the second half of this year.

SIGNIFICANCE OF REAGAN-GORBACHEV TALKS VIEWED

DW051057 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0425 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Excerpt] The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting will take place. If one can immediately agree with what was said by the U.S. secretary of state, namely that any premature euphoria is uncalled for, then this is because nothing can be solved with euphoria anyway. In any event, things are beginning to move in world politics again. What should also be stressed, because it is certainly noteworthy, is that at his press conference yesterday Soviet spokesman Lomeyko did not begin with the issue of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting but with the visit the CPSU general secretary is to pay to France early in October.

This shows that a long-standing tradition is being resumed, and it is perhaps appropriate to recall that Soviet-French relations in the sixties played a kind of bulldozer role in international detente. Besides, if one thinks of the fact — and Lomeyko at any rate reminded one of it -- that Soviet-French relations have improved not only in trade but also in the political field, then their value becomes clearly visible.

Saying this in advance does not diminish in the least the significance of the meeting that Mikhail Gorbachev will have with Ronald Reagan in Geneva. It is not only Soviet ideas with which the United States will be approached on the highest level, but also concrete Soviet proposals — such as the moratorium on the weapons being discussed in Geneva, as well as everything related to outer space; the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, which the USSR, unlike the United States, pronounced long ago, and also the fact, which should be recalled, that the USSR has suspended until November its countermeasures against the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe. And if only Soviet proposals are mentioned here, this is because no American proposals exist.

Thus, we are facing talks that are bound to be of a substantial nature. This is what matters. Becoming acquainted with one another personally is certainly important. However, relations between the USSR and the United States with all their international consequences have not deteriorated because Reagan has not met any of the USSR's highest representatives but rather because the United States has embarked on a course of confrontation that is extremely dangerous to peace, and that has to be opposed. However, if the United States is prepared to move onto a reasonable course, then the USSR is willing to take far-reaching steps toward disarmament. This was expressed very clearly by Gorbachev in his latest speech.

I have said by way of introduction that one can agree with Shultz; yet another reason to do so is the fact that there was talk of the compulsion for coexistence in peace. If this idea were to prevail in the policy of the United States, then much would have been achieved.

WIDESPREAD BRITISH REJECTION OF SDI REPORTED

LD052337 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] In Great Britain, large sectors of the public have emphatically expressed their rejection of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] project, while U.S. Vice President George Bush was this week lobbying in the British Isles for his government's SDI project. Knut Henssler reports to you from London:

The U.S. "star wars" project has met with skepticism and rejection here in Great Britain also. American Vice Presient George Bush was able to hear for himself today how strong the mistrust toward the U.S. space plans has grown recently among politicians and scientists, in the parties and the trade unions. Relevant American Government agencies had, it was announced here, recently called upon various British universities and research institutes to cooperate, and requested a prompt reply.

In the meantime a reply has been handed over to Mr Bush in the form of a letter signed by 80 scientists in the computer sector, including 40 British university professors. It firmly rejects cooperation in the project. The U.S. vice president received another letter, from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarament [CND], which also speaks out against the "star wars" project. I asked one of the signatories of this letter, the general secretary of the organization, Monseigneur Bruce Kent, why the CND rejects the space plans.

[Begin Kent recording in English fading to German] Because it represents an enormous waste of money, $25-26 billion. If these plans were to be implemented, this would result in a destablization of the strategic situation. The other side would be forced to react. We also see the project as an attempt to acquire a first strike capability. [end recording]

At a press conference, scientists, MPs and leading members of the British peace movement explained why they also view the U.S. space armament plan as dangerous. SDI, they said, increases the danger of a nuclear war. The project introduces a new round in the arms race; it damages the existing military balance; it represents a break with existing treaties and endangers the Geneva disarmament negotiations. The letter to Vice President Bush pointed out that all the parties represented in the British Parliament, with the exception of the Tories, have announced doubts, concern, and opposition toward this project. Even the British foreign secretary, it says in the letter, has spoken with great reserve with regard to SDI.

Only recently, the party executive of Great Britain's leading opposition Labor Party also distanced itself in a statement from the militarization of space, as, in confusion, a spokesman of the party stresses:

[Begin recording of unidentified spokesman in English fading to German] We have already expressed our view in Parliament on this matter, but we believe it is now very important to do this again. Everywhere in West Europe, this U.S. concept has met with rejection. Our position is very clear. First, we believe that there should be negotiations that deal with all issues; nothing should be excluded in Geneva, for example. Second, an early agreement on a freeze of the nuclear weapons arsenals should be reached which leads to considerable reductions on both sides, both for medium range and for intercontinental weapons. Third, it is a question of observing the existing disarmament treaties. We are in favor of preventing an arms race in space. We want to stop it now, before it is too late. [end recording]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH FRG

LD060142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- On Friday, in Berlin, the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Trust Agency for Industry and Trade in the FRG Economics Ministry signed an agreement on extending the regulation of trade between the GDR and FRG which runs out at the end of 1985 and which sets the amounts to be paid for mutual settlements (Swing). The Swing will amount to 850 million units of account per year in the period 1986-1990.

MITTAG RECEIVES FRG CDU PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD051327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary, received Walther Leisler Kiep, member of the FRG CDU Presidium, for a talk on Friday.

Guenter Mittag said that the contribution to the preservation of peace was the major question in relations between the GDR and the FRG. Everything must be done to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil and the GDR supports this principle in word and deed. In view of the tense international situation, it is especially necessary to work toward halting the arms race on earth and banning it from space.

The GDR is interested in positive results from the Geneva negotiations in line with the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January 1985. The GDR strongly supports a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders in the interest of peace preservation. Important in this sense is the view expressed in the 12 March 1985 joint statement on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders is a fundamental condition for peace. In line with the Basic Treaty, each side must respect the independence and sovereignty of the other in its internal and external affairs.

CC SECRETARY DOHLUS RECEIVES PCI DELEGATION

LD052103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- The mutual interest the SED and the PCI have in continuing their exchanges and useful cooperation was expressed in Berlin today. Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received a PCI fact-finding delegation led by Franco Politano, the PCI Central Committee member and Calabria Regional Committee secretary. The PCI delegation studied the experience gained by the SED in its party work.

Proceeding from the April 1985 Rome meeting of the general secretaries of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Alessandro Natta, Horst Dohlus expressed the SED's firm solidarity with the struggle waged by Italian Communists for the social interests and democratic rights of working people, for peace, disarmament, and detente. In view of the dangerous aggravation of the situation by the most aggressive U.S. circles, he said, it is important to deepen the collaboration of communist and workers parties as well as that of all other peace forces.

On behalf of the PCI delegation, Franco Politano expressed admiration for the significant advance made by the people of the GDR in building a developed socialist society. He praised the CDR's active contribution to peace and to East-West cooperation.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION WITH PRC VIEWED

LD032321 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] At the weekly press conference of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today, its spokesman commented on relations between the GDR and the PRC.

He announced that Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, will visit the PRC 8-16 July.

Here is a report from Beijing by Mathias Erich, who is starting his assignment as GDR radio and television correspondent in the PRC:

This visit will give fresh impetus to the good and friendly relations between our states. The conditions are favorable. China and the GDR are interested in steadily improving their relations. Indeed, cooperation between the two countries, particularly this year, has perceptibly widened. New fields of cooperation have been opened up, particularly in the economic sphere. GDR departmental ministers have often visited Beijing recently. Last week a delegation of the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics led by Felix Meier ended a successful visit to China. The GDR-PRC Economic Committee is preparing a long-term trade and payments agreement for the 1986-90 period.

Even now the streets of the Chinese capital call to mind China's trade with our Republic. W-50 trucks can be seen in Beijing, as can MZ motorcycles. VEB Carl-Zeiss-Jena is well known here. I saw a diesel locomotive built by LEW Hennigsdorf in the Beijing steelworks. Combine harvesters supplied by the Fortschritt combine are proving their worth in the fields of many Chinese cooperative farms at harvest time.

But there are still many reserves to be tapped in expanding cooperation, not only in the economic sphere. After the visit to Berlin by the Chinese minister of culture last April, there will be more exchanges of soloists and ensembles. Cooperation between the mass media of both countries is assuming new forms. A postal agreement was recently signed in Beijing. Chinese vocational training experts will study GDR experience on the spot. The Chinese keep saying that there is great interest in getting to know socialist development in the GDR in order to utilize it for China's rapid modernization. A high-ranking Chinese parliamentary delegation visited the GDR last week for this purpose. It was avidly noted here, for example in the leading Beijing daily, RENMIN RIBAO, that Erich Honecker received the Chinese delegation at the end of its visit to Berlin. The PRC's vice premier, Li Peng, on his May visit to the GDR, had a friendly meeting with the GDR leader. It all shows that GDR-PRC relations are developing dynamically. The direction is clear; it aims at deeper cooperation for mutual benefit. Gerhard Schuerer's visit next week will be very useful in achieving this.

HONECKER SENDS 4TH OF JULY MESSAGE TO REAGAN

AU051303 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America:

Esteemed Mr President: Your national holiday is an occasion for me to convey to you and the people of the United States sincere congratulations. I am sure that an objective political dialogue between our two governments and the constructive development of bilateral cooperation in fields of mutual interest can contribute to improving the world political situation and to strengthening international security.

HERRMANN SPEAKS AT LDPD 40TH ANNIVERSARY EVENT

LD051727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1311 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] celebrated the 40th anniversary of its foundation with a festive event in Berlin on Friday. In his address, party Chairman Manfred Gerlach underlined that the LDPD's position has from the very start been based on the conviction that the national catastrophe could only be overcome and the rebirth of Germany could only succeed if the antifascist forces from all strata of people worked together. After the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitler fascism, bourgeois democrats were urged to organize politically and take an active part in the reconstruction of the country, said the speaker. Thus the LDPD was established on 5 July 1945. Conscious of the responsibility of ensuring that aggression, war, and threats to the peoples must never again emanate from German soil, the LDPD founders strove to create a new Germany.

Liberal Democrats were among the first cooperative farmers, cooperative craftsmen, and retail traders with commission contracts, and many became pioneers in the completion of socialist productive relations in the GDR.

By "motivating and organizing, and mobilizing and including people with a bourgeois and petit bourgeois background in the process of social changes, it contributed extensively to the fact that the GDR is not merely the fatherland of workers and peasants, but also of craftsmen, tradesmen, and members of the intelligentsia."

As a party befriended by the SED and as an integral element of the political organization of socialism in the GDR, the LDPD bore responsibility for society as a whole. "We act out of the desire to strengthen the GDR, our fatherland, and augment the prosperity of the people."

"By representing the interests of its members and affiliated sections of the population, releasing social energies and bringing them to fruition, the LDPD distinctively enhances the alliance of the working class with other classes and strata, and increases its productivity for the benefit of our country. That is our clear promise for the present and the future," Prof Manfred Gerlach said in concluding his address.

SED Politburo member Frank-Joachim Herrmann recalled in his speech the difficult period at the beginning, when people ventured on the path into the future with great courage, optimism, and confidence. Forty years after the founding of the LDPD it could be rightly stated: "In the spirit of what, at that time, brought together Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl and the founders of your party, Wilhelm Luelz and Johannes Dieckmann, Hans Loch and Max Suhrbier, the LDPD has in each stage of our people's path up to the present actively met its social coresponsibility in shaping advanced socialist society at the side of the working class and its party and contributed to the growth and flourishing of the GDR."

"Our sociopolitical aims remain deeply permeated by the desire to do justice to the meaning of socialism and do everything for the happiness and well-being of the people." Frank-Joachim Herrmann described it as a joint task also to promote spheres which greatly influence the well-being of the citizens, trades and crafts, repairs and services, indeed all the things that are related to daily life.

MARJAI, VARKONYI DEPART FOR USSR TALKS

LD091431 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has departed for Moscow to participate in the joint Hungarian-Soviet Committee for Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation session that begins tomorrow in the Soviet capital. Jozsef Marjai is the Hungarian cochairman of the committee.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has also left for the Soviet capital. He is making an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Eduard Shevardnadze was appointed the new Soviet foreign minister a few days ago.

COMMENTARY ON CHANGES IN USSR LEADERSHIP

LD062058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 85

[From the "168 Hours-- Political Magazine" program]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee met on Monday. The body elected two new Central Committee secretaries, Boris Yeltsin and Lev Zaykov. At the Supreme Soviet session that began on Tuesday, Andrey Gromyko was elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Mikhail Gorbachev was elected member of the Presidium. The new foreign minister is Eduard Shevardnadze. We have asked Istvan Kulcsar to explain these appointments in a conversation with the editor of "168 Hours," Akos Mester:

[Mester] Most people, I imagine, are asking why it was not Gorbachev who was elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Kulcsar] It is far from being the rule that the number 1 person in the party should also be the number 1 man in the state.

[Mester] No, but this was the practice followed before.

[Kulcsar] Not necessarily. Lenin filled both posts only during the civil war. Similarly, in the period before World War II, it was only immediately before the war that Stalin took command of the Council of Ministers. He was also head of state. After 1953, the two posts were not combined for a long time. Even at the plenum that elected him, Gorbachev emphasized in his speech that the party and state functions had to be kept separate, that the party had to direct the party through party methods and other areas of life through intermediaries. Thus it is quite logical that he should fulfill the post of general secretary while the state post is held by someone else.

[Mester] Yes, although I think this is hardly just a matter of logic. I imagine that this is primarily a political issue.

[Kulcsar] Yes, this is naturally so. This arrangement is a political requirement.

[Mester] Let us now discuss this latest plenum, the Central Committee session held on Monday, where decisions were made on important personnel issues. These decisions caused considerable surprise all over the world. For example, it was a great surprise that the foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, became head of state. It is even questioned whether the post of head of state is indeed the same as the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Kulcsar] Constitutionally it is the same as in the Hungarian People's Republic: There is a collective body that is the head of state. In the USSR this is the Supreme Soviet Presidium and in Hungary it is the Presidential Council. The chairman of this body is, to use a Latin expression, primus inter pares, that is, first among equals, who externally -- that is, toward the outside world -- represents the state. He is the first man in the body that is the head of state, but the latter is a collective body.

[Mester] In the end someone who was foreign minister for many, many years became head of state. I do not think we can explain this decision merely on the grounds of logic.

[Kulcsar] I think the explanation is in part that he is the longest-serving among the Soviet leaders. Maybe he has not been in the Politburo the longest, but he was deputy foreign minister almost 40 years ago. He is probably the best known Soviet leader, both in the USSR and abroad; he enjoys the greatest esteem and is acknowledged both at home and abroad. Thus, this again was a logical decision.

[Mester] What about his successor, Eduard Shevardnadze? As we have read in the papers, previously he has not worked in the diplomatic sphere.

[Kulcsar] No, he was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgia Communist Party. Previously he was minister of the internal affairs of Georgia.

[Mester] The question is: What experience does he have in international relations?

[Kulcsar] I would say two things in this connection: First, he has international experience, of course; in recent years he visited Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Portugal, and Tunisia with various delegations, and visited Hungary as well in 1981. From another point of view, it is an accepted practice in the world to appoint someone as foreign minister who is known to be a capable leader. In the United States someone may head a law firm at the present time or be the president of a company, and he could be appointed secretary of state because he is known for his leadership qualities. This is what is known of Shevardnadze as well. Thus, if you like, he is a managerial type.

[Mester] What did he manage? What does this mean in concrete terms?

[Kulcsar] I would not like to say that he managed Georgia. Let us say that in recent times many interesting innovations have been introduced in the Georgian economy. Agriculture has greatly developed, not only because the climatic conditions are excellent in Georgia but also because Shevardnadze succeeded in placing it on a new basis through increasing the role of household plots and introducing many other new things. It must also be said the Shevardnadze is a very strict disciplinarian. It is well known that corruption was considerable in Georgia and he used a very strong hand against it. It can be said that there are those who do not like him because of this.

[Mester] Anyway, from now on his task will be the management of the foreign policy of a country -- what is more, of a fantastically large country. I assume, presumably rightly, that Andrey Gromyko will help him in this, primarily through his accumulated experiences and also with his network of connections.

[Kulcsar] This is quite obvious.

[Mester] The CPSU Central Committee has two new secretaries, Bors Yeltsin and Lev Zaykov. Both are engineers. Zaykov is an engineer and an economist and comes from Leningrad.

[Kulcsar] Someone from Leningrad, that is, someone with a Leningrad background, has just resigned from the Politburo.

[Mester] You are speaking of Romanov.

[Kulcsar] Yes, Romanov. There has always been someone from Leningrad in the Soviet leadership. Now this person is Zaykov. As for Yeltsin, what I can say at first glance is that he is 54, the same as Gorbachev.

[Mester] In general, the people who now figure prominently in the news in connection with the personnel decisions are considerably younger than those who were in leading positions in the Soviet political leadership before. Can we conclude from this that there is a change of generation in the Soviet political leadership?

[Kulcsar] On the whole this is unquestionably so. However, this does not mean that only people in their fifties are being appointed. In certain cases, if they have the ability, much older people can be given high positions. Thus, this is not a case of some sort of enforced rejuvenation. By the way, Shevardnadze, though white-haired, is 57. He is very youthful.

[Mester] Allow me one more question. From what you have said so far it is not clear what overriding similarity there might be between these people, that is, between the new foreign minister, the new Central Committee secretaries, and the well-known personage Gromyko.

[Kulcsar] I think that they are all very dynamic and energetic; they are people who are not afraid of that which is new. Thus one can be confident that matters will speed up in the Soviet economy and in other spheres of Soviet life.

MAGYARORSZAG Cited

LD051111 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI) -- "Not only Soviet citizens are interested in events that take place in Moscow. It has created a worldwide interest, as the Soviet Union is a socialist big power and has a decisive influence on international events. Its influence is not independent from the internal situation of the country. Therefore foreigners, including us, Hungarians, are also interested in Soviet internal policy. The close relation between Budapest and Moscow and the comprehensive cooperation of the two countries make us interested in the development of the Soviet Union and that it achieves its targets successfully," states an editorial article in the last issue of political weekly MAGYARORSZAG.

"However, there is another reason for the increased interest towards the Soviet Union. That is, considerable processes and changes are taking place in that country. To characterize them in short, we can state that the circumspect and realistic evaluation of the present state of socialist development, the determination of the order of tasks on its basis and a continuous revival of political planning, organization and thinking are taking place in the Soviet Union.

"To achieve these targets the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has set political, economic and ideological institutions moving on a broad front.

"The intensive development of national economy has been given priority. The acceleration of technical-scientific development is also of prime importance. The standard is high, they wish to achieve the highest international technical-scientific level within the possible shortest time and the highest level of productivity.

"Why do we deal with these processes now, when personal changes, which created international reaction, took place in the highest level Soviet leadership in the middle of last week?

"There is an equivocal answer to the question. In our opinion personal changes cannot be separated from the above mentioned tendencies of Soviet internal policy and current foreign political activity."

In conclusion the article stresses: "The recently appointed Soviet leaders are old and renowned friends of our country. We wish them sucessess in their work."

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MSZMP SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU041837 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 85 p 1

["Communique on MSZMP Central Committee Session"]

[Text] On 26 June 1985, the MSZMP Central Committee held a meeting at which Comrade Janos Kadar presided. Participating in the meeting, in addition to the Central Committee members, were the following: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, heads of departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions, the members of the Council of Ministers, the principal national authorities, and the representatives of the central press.

At its session the MSZMP Central Committee discussed and approved the briefing on international and foreign political issues submitted by Secretary Matyas Szuros, and the report on the National Assembly and council elections submitted by Secretary Istvan Horvath.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed the current issues of the international situation and the foreign political activity of the party and state organs. It concluded that the activity of the extremist imperialist circles, the acceleration of the arms race, and the possibility of the expansion of local armed conflicts contain great dangers. At the same time, the foreign policy of the socialist countries, the position of the peace-loving forces of the world, and the realistic attitude of the sensible political factors in the capitalist countries have a favorable effect on the development of the international situation.

1. In its review of the international situation, the Central Committee noted that from the viewpoint of maintaining world peace, the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva are of decisive significance. We support the USSR's stance, according to which the militarization of space can and should be prevented by proceeding with a view to interrelating space weapons and strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons in such a way that the reduction of armaments can be achieved.

The Central Committee acknowledged the fact that in the interest of creating a favorable atmosphere necessary for agreement, the USSR has suspended until this November the deployment of its medium-range missiles and stopped the implementation of its other countermeasures.

TEXT The Central Committee is of the view that if the United States were to reciprocate the Soviet measures with similar steps, and if it showed true intentions for agreement at the discussions, it would thus be promoting the consolidation of international security.

Our country, together with its allies, strives to promote the work of the Stockholm conference on European security and disarmament measures. It is the conviction of the Central Committee that comprehensive political agreements -- the priority being a mutual agreement on renouncing military aggression and suitable measures to support equal security -- would result in a general improvement of the international atmosphere and the peaceful coexistence of Europe's peoples.

The discussions that the leaders of the USSR and other socialist countries have conducted in recent months with representatives of numerous West European states have promoted a reduction of international tension and the continuity of dialogue and of mutually advantageous cooperation.

2. The consolidation of relations with the socialist countries and the better effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral cooperation continue to be in the focus of our international activity.

Friendship among socialist countries and international solidarity was demonstrated by the participation of the delegations of the parties and governments of fraternal countries in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation. The participation of the Hungarian party and government delegation in the Moscow celebrations of the historical victory of the Soviet people, won during the Great Patriotic War for the fatherland's defense, and in the Prague celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak people's liberation, served the same purpose.

The Moscow visit of Premier Gyorgy Lazar was an important event in Hungarian-Soviet relations, and we ascribe great significance to the economic and scientific-technological cooperation program up to the year 2000, which was signed at the meeting. The agreement promotes the coordination of the long-term developemnt of the Hungarian and Soviet national economies and the planned further development of relations.

The Moscow meeting of the fraternal parties' secretaries who deal with economic issues in the Central Committees of the CEMA member-countries promoted the implementation of all those tasks approved at the June 1984 summit meeting.

During the visit paid to Hungary by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, possibilities for developing Romanian-Hungarian economic cooperation and other issues of our relations were examined.

3. In addition, the Central Committee expressed appreciation for the significance of the CSCE held 10 years ago in Helsinki with the participation of representatives of the European countries, the United States, and Canada. The conference and the Final Document of the meeting gave a great impetus to the development of international relations and to the process of detente. The Hungarian People's Republic is consistently implementing stipulations of the Final Act, and in its foreign policy it is endeavoring to safeguard and consolidate the achievements of the Helsinki process.

Our country, also in recent months, has urged the maintaining and development of relations with countries of different social systems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. A good example of this endeavour was the visit to Hungary by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

4. The further development of Hungarian-Nicaraguan relations was served by the Budapest discussions of Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan head of state, during which we confirmed that we are in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and that we support their government's efforts for the creation of good relations with its neighbors and the peaceful settlement of the disputed issues. We condemn the imperialist intervention attempts and the U.S. trade embargo against the country, and condemn the military, political, and economic steps directed at driving the Nicaraguan people away from the road of social and economic developemnt they chose themselves.

5. Our people are filled with anxiety over the recent developments in the Middle East region, primarily by the increased tension in Lebanon, the armed conflicts, and the Israeli occupational Army's actions against the peaceful population. The Hungarian People's Republic as is well known joins the battle for the kind of comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis that will take into account the interests of all the affected parties.

6. The Central Committee stated that meetings with representatives of the fraternal USSR, GDR, PPR, and CSSR parties made a useful contribution to our cooperation and the deepening of our internationalist relations. The development of bilateral relations and the common cause of the international communist movement were served by the negotiations that Hungarian party delegations held recently with representatives of the Canadian, Chilean, Israeli, French, and Spanish communist parties. Our relations were also strengthened by the visit of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party to Hungary as well as by the participation of our delegation in the celebrations to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique. Our talks with the high-ranking representatives of the Center Party of Finland, the Socialist Party of France, and the Syrian Arab Ba'th Party have contributed to the better understanding of each positions, to the cause of peace, international security, and social progress.

II.

The Central Committee heard and accepted a report on the National Assembly and council elections. Then it stated that the elections took place in accordance with the laws and regulations in a good and balanced political atmosphere in the spirit of socialist national unity.

The Hungarian people expressed their confidence also during the elections in the construction of a developed socialist society and the preservation of peace. The people, with their great participation in the election and with their votes, expressed their support for the party's policy and for the program proclaimed by the PPF election appeal. The elections also broadened and enriched socialist democracy with new features. The new election law, the introduction of the national election list, and the making of multicandidacy into a general practice has proven correct. The opportunities for citizens to be nominated and elected as National Assembly deputies and council members have increased. It is the conviction of the Central Committee that the elected National Assembly and the councils, in their composition, satisfy the greater requirements defined in the course of the elections. The National Assembly deputies and council members must utilize in their work those proposals made in the public interest that the citizens made at the election forums.

The Central Committee has debated and adopted the tasks related to the implementation of the 13th congress resolutions and has pinpointed the most important subjects with which the Central Committee and its executive organs will have to deal continuously and regularly in the coming years.

The Central Committee expects the alternative parliamentary representatives and the alternative councillors to actively participate in public life.

The Central Committee highly appreciates the responsible activity of the party organizations, public organizations, the participating council and state organs, the PPF Committees, and the members and activists of the election presidiums and vote-collecting committees -- party members and nonparty members alike -- in the elections.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the tasks concerned with the implementation of the decisions of the 13th congress and pinpointed the most important issues which have to be dealt with in the coming year gradually and systematically by the Central Committee and its executive bodies.

The Central Committee accepted recommendations made with regard to the founding session of the parliament in respect to personnel issues.

BUDAPEST, COUNTY COUNCILS ELECT OFFICIALS 5 JULY

Budapest Re-elects Leaders

LD052119 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI) -- The reelected metropolitan council held its founding session in Budapest, on Friday. The session was addressed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the session was Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council.

The reelected metropolitan council is composed of 151 members who elected the 17-strong Executive Committee and the seven leaders in a secret ballot.

Zoltan Szepvolgyi has been reelected chairman and Lajos Farkasinszky general deputy chairman. Dr Rozsa Nyiro, Kalman Gernyi, Richard Nagy, Dr Janos Penzes and Istvan Stadinger have been elected deputy chairmen.

County Elections Conclude

LD052108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Council officials were elected in six counties today, and with this county councils have been formed throughout the country. In Borsod-Abauj-Semplen County, Jozsef Ladani was re-elected council chairman, and Pest County, Lazlo Balogh was elected council chairman. Imre Szabo was re-elected chairman of Zala Council; and Miklos Ujvari was re-elected to Nograd County Council. In Szabolcs-Szatmar County, Gyula Banoczi was elected chairman of the county council.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW VIEWS SFRY VISIT, TIES

LD072240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0440 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Relations between Poland and the SFRY are good. Our appraisal of the state of relations with the SFRY is high. Cooperation between the PZPR and LCY has a decisive effect on this, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier of Poland, in an interview for the Yugoslav media.

Gen Jaruzelski received TANJUG Editor in Chief Mladen Arnautovic, Zagreb radio and television editor Zrnka Novak, and TANJUG correspondent in Poland Nikola Stanojevic at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. In connection with his visit to Yugoslavia, he said:

Our friendship has deep roots. It grows out of the kindred nature of our historic fates, which have not been, by the way, favorably inclined toward our peoples, and from their heroic struggle in World War II. The past 40 years have been particularly important for this friendship. This has been the period of the socialist construction in our countries, and our traditional friendship is enriching this building process with new, socialist content.

Question: The Yugoslav public has followed the development of events in your country over the last few years with great attention, respecting the principles on which our foreign policy operates and which the LCY supports in the workers and communist movement; and these principles are independence and equality of countries and noninterference in internal affairs. Can you give your own view on this matter?

Answer: We also recognize these principles. I think they deserve slightly fuller comment.

The PZPR is a Marxist-Leninist party. That means that it is guided by the construction of socialism in Poland in accordance with the general laws of our ideology. At issue here are, in particular, such fundamental questions as the dominant role of social ownership of the means of production, the leading role of the working class, and the indisputable class nature of the state.

The guiding role of the party in the process of building socialism clearly follows from this.

These principles do not negate the possibility of, but rather impose the need for the forms and means of this particular stage in socialist transformations to be respected in the process of building a socialist society so that the historic determinants in the economy, culture, and social awareness of each nation are recognized. The process of socialist construction in Poland and a number of our own original solutions confirm this rule. The experience of other socialist states also affords striking confirmation of this.

The transition to the next phases in the construction of socialism is linked to the constant gathering of new experience in practice from every nation, every workers party, and every socialist state. Part of this experience belongs to the international storehouse of Marxist thought. Part of it, on the other hand, is regional in significance. Some of this experience is only applied in one single country.

"Socialism was not dreamt up by day-dreamers," as Lenin said. "It is the final and inevitable result of the development of production forces in modern society." However, the working class and its party in a particular country decide on the methods and rate of socialist construction.

The reason for this is that the party bears the responsibility before its own people for the course of socialist construction and its end results, for the extent to which its own policy is understandable to the working people, and for their acceptance of it. At the same time, however, every party has firm commitments to the international workers' movement as a whole.

Our party is aware of these commitments. We did, therefore, understand the concern among fraternal parties over the development of events in Poland. Quite clearly, the position of socialism in every country and its successes or failures must interest the champions of progress in the world as a whole.

At issue here, quite simply, is the dialectical linking-up of what is good and common to all with what is good and useful within the circumstances of one specific country. In our view, both these premises can and should be coordinated in the interests of world socialism.

We are convinced that there is a broad sphere of objective common interests of all parties, all socialist states, in which cooperation, particularly in foreign policy, can and should develop.

The cooperation is always of a class character where it occurs. The conduct of developed capitalist countries, particularly, shows this to be the case. Regardless of the form of government in individual countries, this conduct is always in keeping with the strategic goal of the world bourgeoisie in its policy toward the socialist countries, and in particular it is in accordance with the policy of the main centre of contemporary imperialism, the United States. We in Poland have no illusions in this respect. We have tasted too many forms of imperialist interference not to know their class nature and motives.

The anti-Polish action being waged by the United States of America, the economic restrictions, the attempts to isolate Poland at the international level, the constant propaganda aggression -- none of this will alter our orientation towards realizing the program for socialist construction and defending our national interests.

Question: We would like to ask you about the contacts and cooperation between the PZPR and LCY. We know there have been visits by members of the leaderships and exchanges of study delegations between the two parties.

Answer: In my view they are good. Our appraisal of the present state of our relations with the SFRY is high. Cooperation between the PZPR and LCY has a decisive effect on this.

The talks held during the visit to Poland by Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other friendly contacts at a high party level have been very useful and fruitful. Such talks create a basis for the exchange of information and experience, better mutual understanding, and also for coordinating directions of future cooperation. We are in favor of further contacts between members of the PZPR and LCY leaderships.

The exchange of study delegations and lectures between the PZPR Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the Josip Broz Tito Political School, and the exchange of party papers and other organs of the press is proceeding well. However, I must say quite sincerely that the volume and content of the information on the situation in the two countries could sometimes be better. We think that the "round table" for delegations from the PZPR and LCY, which was organized last year and devoted to social self-management, is an interesting form of exchanging information and deepening mutual understanding.

We are also interested in developing contacts between local PZPR and LCY committees, establishing direct cooperation between combines and work organizations in industry, particularly those with similar production profiles, and bringing our countries' peoples closer together.

Question: How is the process of consolidation in the PZPR proceeding? In what sort of atmosphere are communists meeting their 10th congress?

Answer: Replying to this question I think it is necessary to stress that our party has a long, revolutionary tradition and also 40 years of experience in guiding the process of socialist construction. Glorious pages that confirm the correctness of our idea and our party's patriotism and internationalism predominate in this tradition.

At the same time there are difficult and painful points in our history. There are also mistakes. Recent years have brought us difficult and bitter experiences. I will not return to that period in detail; it is well known. I will only dwell on that part of the question that concerns the present state of the party.

I think that following the unpleasant events and the serious losses which it suffered, our party has to a considerable extent renewed its strength and is moving to the offensive. A balance between centralism and democratism in the functioning of the party has been established, a fact that is very valuable.

I stress this factor because in the past period there were disruptions of this balance. Excesses in the direction of centralism, or to give it a stronger term, bureaucratism, came about, but there were also periods (one of which we have just experienced) when the unity and ideologically unambiguous content and cohesion of the party was shaken and disrupted. We think that an important gain of the last few years is the fact that the unity of the party and efficiency of party activity has again been achieved. The fact that the party has, as we say, remained the same, means that it is based on the same ideological foundations and that it draws on the same ideological sources; but at the same time it is not completely the same in that it is modifying its operational methods in order to ensure links with the masses and with the working class, which is a key, basic condition.

This is a workers party, and the prime criterion for judging the correctness of its policy is the extent to which this policy serves the interests of the working class, because by serving the working class it best serves the entire nation.

As I have already mentioned, the party has suffered serious losses. About a third of the membership has been deleted or expelled from its ranks. But the party has not been weakened by this. One could even say that it has become healthier. Those who left the party were those who in that difficult period were not capable of keeping pace or who could not stand up to the fierceness of the struggle. We can count on those who stayed; this has contributed to the consolidation of the party.

Of course, I am far from claiming that the party has completely renewed its strength. There are still weaknesses. Not all party organizations -- and I mean primarily the lowest organizations -- have achieved combat activity. This is a complex process that depends, among other things, on the situation in the economy, which is by no means easy, and also on the general situation at the international and internal levels. But all in all, this process is unfolding in the right direction.

We are convinced that the 10th PZPR Congress, for which we have already started to prepare ourselves (it is to be held in the spring of 1986), will assess the situation to date in the party and make it possible to strengthen the unity of its ranks even more.

A very important factor will be the discussion of the party program. This should be a kind of ideology school around which our intellectual, ideopolitical, and propaganda efforts should be concentrated.

On one hand, the 10th congress will be the final assessment of a difficult stage; on the other, I am convinced it will open up a new period that will continue the basic directions of the historic ninth congress -- the congress of socialist renewal, as we say here -- and at the same time permit the affirmation of ambitious tasks for the long term to strengthen the party and socialism in Poland.

Question: Putting it frankly, in August 1980 Poland was a challenge for all the forces of the left in the world. Very lively discussions were held on this and different views expressed. The PZPR gave a positive assessment of the essential demands. The slogan "Socialism yes, distortions no" was reaffirmed by the ninth extraordinary party congress and by several plenums of the PZPR Central Committee. Could you, then, explain to us what the Polish concept of a "consistent policy of national and democratic renewal" contains and what it envisages in the way of changes in society?

Answer: I am glad that you correctly assess our party's consistency in realizing the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress. That is the essence. This program forms our political concept about which you have asked.

However, I do not share the view that at that time Poland was a "challenge" to the world's leftist forces. Temporary setbacks are not just a Polish speciality. Other countries are not devoid of them either.

The events in August 1980 demonstrated what can result from the policy of ignoring social moods, especially those of the working class, of ignoring the efforts and aspirations of the working people, and of belittling inexorable realities of life. Part of the party membership was not aware either of (?how) sharp the class struggle was on the international plane. They failed to take adequate note of the methods used by imperialism.

Unfortunately, this refers also to some communist environments in the West. In some cases they came to the hasty conclusion that our party bears the exclusive responsibility for the crisis in Poland. They did not realize that internal reactionary forces and international reaction played a crucial role in the events in Poland. Fortunately, this view is gradually on the way out.

In a nutshell, we resolutely rejected the two extremes -- on the one hand the arrogance and the overweening use of power, and on the other hand anarchy and anticommunist demagoguery.

In Poland socialism is unstoppable. Steadfastness within the context of change -- that is its basic characteristic. We consider renewal an inseparable characteristic of the socialist system and a unique machinery to adjust deviations from the right course.

Question: During the period following removal of the state of emergency there were three parallel processes in your country moving in the direction of implementing the policy of national understanding: one directed toward the economic reform, the second concerning the legislative activity of the Sejm in establishing the basis for a more democratically functioning system, and the third being dialogue with the Catholic Church. What is the present political situation in Poland?

Answer: Compared with the historic and crucial achievements of the past 4 decades of socialist construction, the time span of the crisis is only an episode -- an expensive and unnecessary one, but an episode. The road we traversed was not an easy one.

In the past 4 years we have had to overcome an exceptionally high number of problems, those of an internal nature and those caused by the sharp attack we felt from the West. If we have attained such significant progress along this road then this is due primarily to the fact that we relied for support on the working class. We do not pass a single important measure until we have consulted with our working class and our society. The proof is in the already established practice of consultations, in what is popularly called the dialogue between the authorities and society.

The process of consolidating our society goes ahead. There is still a fair amount of wounds, hesitation, and dilemmas, but there is no doubt that the reactionary forces in Poland have lost. True, some [word indistinct] groups still exist that are inspired and paid by the anticommunist centers in the West and that are trying to restore the situations of 1981, but they are increasingly losing support in our society.

Many countries of the world are now grappling with economic difficulties. These difficulties can only be overcome if our own strength and resources are realistically evaluated and equally realistically weighed so that afterwards the adopted plans can gradually be given life. This is what we do.

Improvement of the political, social, and economic situation in Poland during the past 3 years is obvious even to malicious observers. In spite of this, a great deal still remains to be done to obtain quite satisfactory results.

This is why we are concentrating so much effort on implementation of the economic reform, which is the most far-reaching in the postwar period in Poland. Our party has understood that the reform is a dire necessity when, if not in difficult periods, business spirit and initiative must be particularly manifested. [as received] These are the very features the economic reform has brought about and continues to do so. Experience has shown that this was the right road to take. If today we can have a brief respite, if national income is rising and inflation is falling, and if more and more goods are available in the shops, then to a great extent these are the first concrete effects of the reform.

As far as the activity of our Sejm during this electoral mandate is concerned, during these years it has really been without precedent, and this is particularly reflected in the fact that 191 laws have been passed. We have tried -- sometimes even to the detriment of the accuracy of some legal enactments -- to create as soon as possible the legal framework for socialist renewal and in so doing to make it a lasting one.

Sociopolitical life is being normalized as well. Over a year ago elections for the people's councils were held. They passed calmly and against the background of a greater response by the electors, in view of the complex situation.

Now the Sejm elections are nearing. The election date will be 13 October this year. The new electoral law gives the electorate the chance to choose deputy candidates. We simply do not want only elections, but also an improved machinery of socialist democracy. This is all primarily about the way of putting forward and selecting the best candidate, joint establishment of tasks for the new composition of our parliament, and voters' control over the work of the deputies.

We are creating a new and expanded formula of understanding between all patriotic forces and our people, who recognize the constitutional principles of our socialist state.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] gathers together varied forces of our society. For instance, communists and activists of Catholic organizations take part together in the movement. PRON has already come out with important new citizens' initiatives. Among other things, it has established the platform of joint work on the Sejm election program.

The trade unions have an increasing importance in our country. Their organization structures have strengthened and new activists have matured. Consultations are held beforehand with the trade unions on all of the most important decisions. We are trying to accept their suggestions. For the government they are a very serious -- but I admit, often a very difficult -- partner in discussions of social policy, especially in the area of personal income and prices.

One of the key elements in the process of building national understanding is the constant but not easy dialogue with the Roman Catholic Church, which in Poland rallies an overwhelming majority of the faithful. We are of the view that correct cooperation between a socialist state and the church and religious communities can be useful for the country. However, we will react in an appropriate way to attempts to use the church for objectives that have no connection whatsoever with its pastoral mission. Poland is a country of religious freedom and of world outlook. However, these principles must be respected by all citizens, regardless of their attitudes toward religion.

Anyone who wishes to be part of the building of our socialist fatherland is our ally. We do not divide the people into believers and atheists, and party and nonparty people. We are open for dialogue and cooperation. This is confirmed by my latest meeting and exchange of views with Cardinal Glemp, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland.

You have asked how the "present movement" in Poland can be described.

It is difficult, I think, to give any concise definition. In some areas we have achieved much, even a very great deal; in others we have achieved less than we wished. It can nevertheless be said that the present situation in Poland is distinguished by social and economic normalization, advancement of the process of democratization, and at the same time strengthening of the socialist state.

The worst is behind us. The political line established at our party's ninth congress has passed the test. The only ones who can be dissatified with this are those who would like to see Poland weakened, sunken in internal struggle, and counterposed to socialism. Hopes such as these are condemned to defeat.

Question: You as premier, like the heads of government of the majority of the countries in the world including our own, are certainly particularly involved with and preoccupied by the question of debts. How is Poland resolving this problem?

Answer: It should first and foremost be said that this indebtedness is a bitter lesson for us. From it we draw the conclusion that credits should not be raised in an irrational manner without the security and sufficient economic power to return them in a way that would not place an excessive burden on the national economy and not lead to a critical decline. At the same time, I wish to emphasize that the most important thing is not the level of indebtedness but the relation between indebtedness and our export capabilities. Unfortunately, this capability is insufficient and too small for a country with such economic potential. The main thing for us, then, is to increase exports, first and foremost the export orientation of our economy. We are working to this end in the new 5-year plan.

Of course, it is very important to create such conditions and relations between our debtors and creditors as will enable us to pay off our credit obligations. I do not know whether the world is aware of cases -- which we are unfortunately experiencing -- in which the creditor, in this case the Western countries, chiefly the United States, in fact is making it more difficult for us to repay our debts.

We see prospects for Poland's indebtedness to be resolved, though, in the long term. You are aware that in 1983 and 1984 the increase in Poland's national income reached a total of 12 percent. This is a great increase. This year it will probably be less, given the very harsh and lengthy winter and the losses that inflicted upon us. Nevertheless, the dynamic rate of our economy's development is the basic guarantee and foundation that will determine the rate at which we free ourselves of the unpleasant indebtedness.

Question: Comrade Jaruzelski, how are trends in Europe viewed from Warsaw 40 years after the victory over fascism?

Answer: Looking from Warsaw, we first and foremost recall what Warsaw and the whole of Poland was like in 1945, and what we must defend and strive to ensure that such a tragedy never again happens. In this respect our activity must be linked with the efforts of other countries and other peoples that have the same goals. It is for this reason that we are a member of the Warsaw Pact, which we understand to be, in our specific circumstances, the optimum way of guaranteeing our security and the permanence of our borders.

At the same time, we respect and esteem the activity of fraternal Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement. This movement has and can have a prominent role in strengthening peace and in detente. Yugoslavia is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, one of the main countries that determined its profile. We therefore believe that exchanging views and opinions on cooperation can be very useful for peace in Europe.

How do we evaluate the prospects from Warsaw? I do not wish to assume the role of a fortune teller. It can be said that the Poles, communists, are not fatalists. Even our anthem, "Poland Has Not Perished Yet," is a marked testimony to the fact that in our nature there lies the conviction that those greatest values -- such as the independence of the state, freedom, and peace -- can be defended. These concepts are indestructible. In this sense, too, I am a moderate optimist. I am particularly aware that the peoples of the world -- as the development of the peace movement, the realistic forces in the West, and above all the socialist countries demonstrate -- have sufficient strength and determination to defend peace. The chances to preserve peace, therefore, do indeed exist.

Care must be taken over this; the struggle must be waged. I think that our countries, working actively at the international level, are making a valuable contribution to this and I am convinced that this will continue to be the case in the future.

Question: Bitter historical experiences have encouraged our peoples to fight for an international policy such as would respect the principles of sovereignty, independence, and autonomy. We are today once again witnessing negative trends -- delays in multilateral cooperation, and confrontation instead of dialogue and understanding in the world. How can our countries, in your opinion, help renew the dialogue and policy of detente?

Answer: In the past 40 years Poland has powerfully and permanently strengthened its place in the family of socialist countries in Europe. We have accomplished great historic social and material progress. We would be demonstrating great shortsightedness were we to evaluate that progress through the prism of our present problems.

That would be like reducing the entire achievements of Socialist Yugoslavia exclusively to your worries, beyond which nothing more could be seen. For historical reasons well known to you, the maintenance of peace, and the strengthening of the security of the people and state are for Poland things of particular importance and are without doubt in the forefront. The historic and crucial victory over Hitlerite fascism, in which the Soviet Army and the great Soviet people played a deciding role, enabled our people to regain their independence and gave us the one chance to establish Poland within the main trends of modern history.

We are proud that our Polish contribution to the victory over fascism and the significant role of Polish soldiers on all fronts in the war yielded good fruits for the people. Thus we especially understand and esteem the heroism of the people of Yugoslavia and their great contribution to the common allied struggle.

Decisions profoundly in accord with the interests of the Polish people were adopted at Yalta and Potsdam. We returned to the territories on the Oder and Baltic that were taken from us by Prussian expansion. As is known, our presence there is today being brought into question in the FRG.

We must defend these historical achievements. Recently the call has been resounding from across the ocean and over the Rhine and Seine for the trends of European history to be turned back, as if there have not been enough tragic experiences, destruction, and human suffering. Whom, essentially, does that policy serve? Where is it heading? We have a brief reply for those who always cherish the hope that the map of Europe can be played with like children's toys: For Poland there is no going back from Yalta and Potsdam.

It is a happy circumstance that the national interests of Poland fully accord with the class interests of the other socialist states. The alliance with the USSR, which is the main guarantee of our security, has victoriously withstood all tests and demonstrated itself to be priceless for Poland, particularly in the periods most difficult for us. We are and shall remain members of the Warsaw Treaty. We recently recognized the need to extend this treaty in the conditions of an exacerbated situation in Europe. Poland was one of the initiators and champions of this decision.

This does not mean, of course, that we consider the existence of military-political groupings to be irreversible. On the contrary, we have once again stated that the Warsaw agreement can be disbanded on the very same day that the decision to disband NATO is made.

There is no question, however, of any one-sided weakening of our common security.

The international atmosphere depends to a great degree on the general state of East-West relations, particularly USSR-U.S. relations. Nevertheless, we do not believe that the fate of peace, particularly in Europe, boils down exclusively to relations between the existing military-political groupings. The real relations of strength and actual military potential must obviously be borne in mind. Peace, however, must be the common cause of all the peoples of Europe, without regard for their social system or current membership in the existing groupings. The Nonaligned Movement, in which Socialist Yugoslavia occupies such an honored place, continues to play a great role.

The tense international situation, the chief cause of which is the intensified arms race on the part of the United States and NATO, is continuing. Hence the constant increase in danger that puts all governments and states, regardless of their size and sociopolitical system, in a situation in which they must resolve a particularly urgent task — that of saving contemporary civilization from destruction, and of creating a more secure and just world.

In such a situation Poland has a particular interest in expanding specific dialogue. We are increasingly finding partners, though one is hard put to say that realistic opinions are the most frequent characteristic of certain Western politicians.

We have decisively rejected and will continue to oppose all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. This is one of the forms of the "new cold war." We are continuing to experience such interference simply because we thwarted imperialist calculations and defended our socialist state.

In the most difficult period we found fraternal and invaluable support from the USSR and other socialist countries. In this context we value the friendly stand of Yugoslavia, which acknowledged and supported our right to resolve Poland's internal problems by its own decisions and forces.

People's Poland has always taken an active part in the process of European understanding. We wish to renew our traditional role in this.

We do not believe that only the size of a country determines its activity in international politics. Above all, the direction of the activity and effectiveness of operation must be taken into account. We never felt any restrictions or obstacles from the socialist countries when Poland came out, for example, with the draft Rapacki plan, the Gomulka plan, or any of the other numerous initiatives at the international level.

We would like the friends of Poland to assess our measures fairly and in depth, from the class point of view. I am glad the political leadership of your country considers our policy with such understanding.

Poland and Yugoslavia together can make a valuable contribution to peace in Europe. I am profoundly convinced of this.

Question: The value of overall Yugoslav-Polish trade last year was more than $700 million, which clearly testifies to the mutual benefit of this economic cooperation. Both countries are making efforts for specialization and industrial cooperation to dominate this exchange to a greater extent. Will there be talk in Belgrade about bolder and more long-term plans in this sphere?

Answer: This is a very important question. Commodity exchange between Poland and Yugoslavia has indeed grown markedly over the recent past, but economic cooperation is still simple in nature. I think it should be raised to a qualitatively higher level, which means expanding cooperation and specialization. So far, if I am not mistaken, they have comprised 25 percent of overall exchange and should be increased considerably.

I would like to raise this question during my visit to Yugoslavia. I see possibilities for cooperation, greater than those which have existed so far, in the electronics industry, tractor industry, road and construction machinery, the food industry and the production of equipment for this industry. There are also opportunities for cooperation and joint undertakings in mining and energy production, even in third markets. This would be a major step forward. I stress again: A qualitatively higher level is necessary. We are counting on succeeding in achieveing further progress on this path during my visit.

Jaruzelski on Tito

Expressing gratitude for the gift (a monograph about Augustincic) presented to him by the representatives of Zagreb television and TANJUG at the end of the conversation, Gen Jaruzelski, looking at the portrait of Comrade Tito, said: This photograph reminds me of the honor I had of being received by Comrade Tito during my visit to Yugoslavia.

Our people respect and remember Comrade Tito as the supreme commander of the national liberation struggle by the peoples of Yugoslavia, as the architect of Socialist Yugoslavia, as an outstanding statesman, as an activist of the international workers movement, and as a great friend of Poland. Even today I can remember every detail of the talks with him. This album will remind me of that.

The visit by Comrade Milka Planinc to our country was a great event. I am impressed by the personality of Comrade Planinc.

The talks we had allowed us to understand better our situations and to arrive at many constructive conclusions which -- I think I can put it that way -- have created good foundations for stepping up cooperation between our countries, particularly in the economic sphere.

I am expecting a lot from the forthcoming visit and, looking at it unofficially, I am personally very pleased that I shall be meeting your wonderful people, with whom we are equally linked by so many things: as I have already said, by the tribulations of history, and also by certain aspects of our mentalities, patriotism, temperament, cordiality, and the hospitality that I have always felt in Yugoslavia.

Question: Comrade Jaruzelski, allow me to ask you a personal question. Which moment in your life do you believe was the most difficult?

Answer: That is a difficult question. You are not, I assume, talking about a moment in the literal sense. I understand you to mean a certain period in my life. If that is so, then I would like to treat two such periods in parallel fashion.

One was the outbreak of war, the Hitlerites' attack on Poland and that whole terrible drama that affected our people. I experienced it as a Pole, though at the time I was a very young man. Perhaps at first I was not fully aware of the terrible experiences that awaited our people during that awful war. I am talking about September 1939.

The second such period was 1981 when Poland and socialism were threatened by a terrible danger, when we were on the brink of the abyss, both as a state and an economy. We were faced with fratricidal conflict, which is, I think, the most tragic and painful thing that can happen in the life of a nation. If we were to talk about one moment, then it was the dramatic decision that had to be taken, the decision to introduce martial law. Difficult, but necessary.

I am not saying that these periods are linked by some connection. They are absolutely far removed and independent of each other. However, speaking subjectively, they have left the deepest traces in my memory.

Jaruzelski Leaves for SFRY

LD080736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0708 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw's Okecie Airport. Sunny, but windy and cold. At the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY and the president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, Milka Planinc, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, is going to the SFRY today on an official, friendly visit.

The plane's engines are running. Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, is already on board. The plane is setting off for Belgrade.

HIJACK CAUSED BY U.S., ISRAELI ANTI-ARAB POLICIES

AU050911 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 85 p 7

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "The Outcome of the Drama"]

[Text] The circumstances under which the U.S. hostages from the TWA plane hijacked to Beirut have been freed pose the following questions: How is it that the hijackers' demands have been met -- officially this has not yet been confirmed -- and that the U.S. and Israeli governments have given in? How is it that the White House, which swore it would not negotiate with the terrorists, indirectly reached the necessary agreement with them so that the Lebanese citizens being held as prisoners in Israel will soon be freed?

The first part of an answer to these questions must state that the act of violence committed by the Shi'ite extremists was not typical in character. One cannot excuse a hijack during which an American citizen was slaughtered. However, one must bear in mind the reasons for which the TWA plane was hijacked. The hijack was closely connected with the abduction of Lebanese citizens to Israel by the withdrawing formations of the occupier. That is why the abduction of a group of Americans was a consequence of Israeli terror. The fact that American citizens happened to be victims was no accident either. The U.S. Administration openly supports the anti-Arab and anti-Lebanese policy pursued by Tel Aviv, and without Washington's approval, the Begin-Sharon government would not have been able to launch the 1982 invasion, one result of which was Israeli terror against the people in southern Lebanon, who are mostly Shi'ites.

The situation that developed in the past few weeks was therefore a tragic result of the Israeli-American actions in the Middle East. It is not the Lebanese who have created this situation. It is Tel Aviv and Washington who bear moral responsibility for the drama to which the TWA passengers were subjected. That is why Tel Aviv and Washington had to give in.

This amounts to an admission -- one on a different scale and under different conditions -- that the U.S.-Israeli policy in Lebanon has failed. The same admission was made when the U.S. marines were evacuated from Beirut in the spring of 1984 and when the Israel occupiers withdrew from most of southern Lebanon in the past few weeks.

The lessons of the most recent dramatic events are unambiguous. Violence against the civilian population as well as military and political blackmail -- these are the instruments used by Israel and the United States in the Middle East -- not only cause suffering to the people in Lebanon and are ineffective, but also turn against the Israelis and Americans themselves. Only a political solution of the conflict and all disputed issues -- a solution on equitable principles that take account of the Palestinians' national interests -- can create conditions of security and peace in the Middle East.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI CONGRATULATE GROMYKO

AU051854 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Message of congratulations from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Andrey Gromyko on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Moscow:

Highly esteemed Comrade Gromyko, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR Council of State and Council of Ministers, and on our own behalf we send you our sincere congratulations on your election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We wish you further successes in your untiring activity in the service of realizing the great program for building communism in the USSR and strengthening the might and authority of the USSR in the international arena for the good of socialism and peace. The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU, have built and advanced socialist society. We are deeply convinced that the Soviet people will achieve further successes in building the might of the USSR and in increasing their standard of living thanks to their active and creative work. We wish you many successes on this road.

Your election, that of a proven friend of Poland, to the eminent and responsible post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a momentous act of great significance for further development of the Polish-Soviet alliance and Polish-Soviet friendship. Close cooperation with the USSR is in the best interests of the Polish nation and state. It is a guarantee of its security and the successful and many-sided development of socialist Poland.

Guided by the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism, we shall continue to work actively for the development of fraternal friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR for the good of our Marxist-Leninist parties, our states and peoples, and in the interests of the whole socialist community and the cause of peace and socialism in Europe and the world.

In view of the present world situation, which is filled with threats created by imperialism, your election -- that of an indefatigable fighter for peace, cooperation, and reduced international tensions -- is a clear guarantee of the further commendable implementation of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy.

Your work during World War II for the victory over Hitlerite fascism, for the laying of the foundations of the postwar peace settlement, for the establishment of a world socialist system, and for the formation of mutual relations between states of differing systems is a great contribution to the theory and practice of peaceful coexistence.

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko, please accept our best wishes for further achievements in your active state and party work, as well as wishes for good health and personal happiness.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council; Warsaw 2 July 1985

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF BORDER TREATY WITH GDR MARKED

GDR's Sindermann Speaks

LD062133 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] May the younger generation never forget what a terribly difficult struggle the working class and all democrats in our countries had to wage in order to finally achieve this noble goal, and what great deeds were accomplished by the soldiers of the Polish People's Army at the side of their Soviet brothers-in-arms and class brothers in order to liberate their and our homeland from the fascist plague, which inflicted infinite suffering on the peoples of Poland, the USSR, and other countries.

We German communists and antifascists stood at the side of the Soviet and Polish freedom fighters with the result that, after the crushing of German fascism and the victory of the popular masses in our countries, we were finally able to exclaim: Long live the peace border at the Oder and Neisse! Deeply moved, we read on the monument to the Polish soldier and German antifascist in Berlin the words: For your and our freedom.

And so, victory over a barbaric past, full of suffering, opened a new chapter in the relations between our peoples; and may "Joined forever in friendship" be written on every page of this book.

You know, young friends, that the time in which we live is a time of relentless struggle for the protection of peace. After mother earth has already been crammed full of weapons of mass annihilation, the United States is beginning with the militarization of space. What madness, and what a perversion of human thought! Faced with the fact that hundreds of millions of people on earth are living in hunger and squalor, the U.S. Administration is stuffing billions of dollars into the pockets of the arms monopolies and thus threatening the existence of mankind. They intend to achieve military superiority with this arms madness and to make the world dance as their cudgel dictates. Here a task of the noblest humanism has grown for the generation living today, especially the young generation -- to struggle to ensure that space remains free from weapons of annihilation and that earth is cleared of that work of the devil, nuclear destruction. This is what the USSR wants; this is what People's Poland and the GDR want; this is what all the people in the world want in whose hearts the first human right, the right to peace, burns. [applause]

Therefore we are all fighting together against the crusade of human destruction, for a coalition of reason and realism in the world. I am certain that the delegates of the FDJ and the Polish socialist youth organizations will support this during the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow this summer. At the same time, 300,000 Polish and German boys and girls will again meet (?for) holiday games and useful work. This is what Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Erich Honecker have agreed, and this is how it will be. [applause]

There is not the slightest doubt that the young people of our peace countries will get on well with each other, and that with such meetings taking place year-by-year, a firm foundation for the further unity of our peoples is being created.

Jablonski Speaks

LD062109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski at ceremony marking the anniversary of the signing of the PPR-GDR border treaty in Zgorzelec on 6 July -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Sindermann, esteemed guests: The treaty concerning the Polish-German state border, defined in the Potsdam agreement and running along the Oder and Neisse, was signed here in Zgorzelec 35 years ago. The treaty was signed by the PPR, reborn from the ravages and destruction of the war in its new, popular form, and by the GDR, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil.

It was a legal and political act of great historical importance for both our states and peoples. It also had a wider dimension, extending beyond the framework of bilateral relations, becoming an important part in the system of peaceful relations on our continent, a system based on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

The Zgorzelec treaty reflected the desire to put behind us the difficult past in relations between Poles and Germans. The Drang nach Osten, the Prussian seizure of Polish territories, the compulsory germanization of Polish people and, above all, the most recent crimes of the Hitlerite invaders were not forgotten in Zgorzelec at that time. Nor can one be oblivious to these things today. They should continue to be a warning so they compel one to act in the face of any attempts to turn back the course of history.

However, we also remember that there were other Germans too: world-famous artists, most outstanding scientists, humanists, indefatigable fighters for a better and more equitable world, and friends of the Polish nation. This tradition was continued: The victory was won on both sides of the Oder and the Neisse by the most progressive social forces, which drew their inspiration from the genius of Karl Marx, that great German.

The statement published in the NEUE RHEINE ZEITUNG in 1949 that the reconstruction of a democratic Poland is the foremost condition for the establishment of democratic Germany must have sounded topical indeed at that time, just a few years after the defeat of fascism. We had to speak of peace, alliance, and friendship because just across our borders power had been won by those who continued the legacy of the German Communist Party -- a party courageous enough, despite the nationalist attitudes of the German bourgeoisie, to insist on equal rights for the Polish language in schools, offices, and the judiciary on the territories inhabited by Poles, within the borders of the Weimar Reich of that time.

Comrade Sindermann, your presence here today, the presence of the delegation that arrived with you, reflects the great importance that the GDR authorities and the GDR public attach to the strengthening of fraternal ties and the comprehensive development of relations between our states.

We value this very highly indeed. Two months ago we jointly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of the USSR and the anti-Hitlerite coalition over German fascism. The Polish nation contributed substantially to this victory, making a huge sacrifice in bloodshed and in suffering. From the first to the last day of the war Polish soldiers fought on all fronts. By the side of the Soviet Army, the Polish soldiers took part in the storming of Berlin.

The destruction of the Third Reich meant not only the downfall of the most criminal power that imperialism has ever produced, but it was also the liberation of the German nation and a victory of all German antifascists. At the same time it created conditions for a socialist German state to be founded. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of that fact for the formation of Europe's new face. Since the first days of the GDR's existence we gave it comprehensive support, counteracted attempts to isolate it, and participated in paving the way to consolidate the international position of the GDR and its universal recognition.

Today our two states, joined with other states of the socialist community in the fraternal political and defensive alliance, are dynamically developing extensive cooperation and collaboration and consolidating their economic bonds within socialist integration together with other CEMA members. Decisions made during official visits and working meetings by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, constantly give new impetus to this cooperation and enrich it with new content and new forms. Friendly contacts between the allied parties of the main political forces of our countries and between the parliamentarians and union and youth organizations are developing. Our trade turnovers are increasing, and specialization and cooperation links and scientific and technological cooperation are becoming closer and closer. This is a permanent process, and it is always being developed. It is our joint contribution to the consolidation of CEMA, which has gained new prospects as a result of its recent 40th session in Warsaw.

Dear young friends, you were able to grow up in peaceful conditions because the alliance, friendship, and cooperation of Poland and the GDR, and the close collaboration with the USSR and other states of the socialist community in implementing the constructive and peaceful program of our community constitute a counterbalance for the imperialist policy of armaments and confrontation.

They give us a sense of joint strength and a guarantee that we can live and build our friendship within secure borders. This is particularly important now when significant negative phenomena have strengthened throughout the world, the existence of which is extremely threatening. The militarization of international relations undertaken and developed by the U.S. Administration; its desire to gain strategic dominance over the forces of peace; and the attempts to impose its will and its system of values on other states and nations place a strain on the still weak threads of confidence, give rise to and intensify conflicts in various regions of the world, and increase the destructive armaments that threaten mankind with annihilation.

Wanting to create conditions giving the United States a nuclear first-strike capability with impunity, it is reaching out into space. At the same time, the United States and some other NATO states have begun to expand and modernize their arms potential and to look for increasingly threatening means of destruction. The targets at which they aim lie in Poland and the GDR, in the USSR, and in the other socialist states. The armaments are accompanied by attempts to undermine the structure of European security and cooperation. Legal fictions are maintained and attempts made to rake up matters long since closed by history forever. Trends toward revision of the postwar territorial and political realities are appearing. They are concealed behind various slogans. In the forefront of these is the call for a departure from the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam, the alleged desire to overcome the division of Germany and Europe. The peaceful Future of our continent is not the point here, but a change in the reality shaped over the last 40 years, absorption of the GDR and the Polish western and northern territories, and a reversal of the socialist transformations in Europe and the world.

This means a retreat from the concept of peaceful coexistence fundamental to the future of the world. Forty years ago it was the inspiration of the creators of the UN Charter and, at the beginning of the last decade, the starting point for the process of building security and cooperation in Europe.

It is now imperative that the CSCE regain its international vitality. This is because the CSCE is of fundamental importance for all nations which, if they are to survive and develop, must cooperate with one another and not fight against one another. Full implementation of the ideas and principles contained in the CSCE Final Act, adopted 10 years ago, should facilitate this. We see this act as the first, important stage in the process of building a lasting system of peaceful coexistence of sovereign signatory states.

Multilateral recognition of the lasting nature of the existing territorial and political order on our continent ensures that a system of this kind is real. That is why voices which reach us from the FRG and which undermine this fundamental principle of international relations can only meet with a decisive rebuff and condemnation on our part. Such divisive practices, which poison the international atmosphere, also make more difficult the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations.

We consistently advocate developing a constructive dialogue with the FRG, one that is advantageous to peace and cooperation in Europe as a whole, on the basis of the treaty of 7 December 1970. We have said this repeatedly. It is with attention that we pursue, and not with appreciation, the voices of realism and common sense that emanate from the FRG.

One cannot, however, fail to note that such voices are frequently accompanied by theses uttered by politicians that undermine the decisions of the treaty. This does not make for greater credibility as far as the policies of the FRG are concerned.

All phenomena of this kind force us to strengthen the defensive capability of our coalition alliance, the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact does not aim to perpetuate the division of Europe into two inimical camps. On the contrary. And our readiness to dissolve the Warsaw Pace and NATO simultaneously is proof of this.

FALLING OUTPUT, RISING WAGES WORRY MINISTERS

LD052032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has analyzed the economic results for the first 6 months of this year. It was stated that the decline in productivity with the simultaneous growth of wages is causing concern. Improper use of working time is endangering implementation of the annual plan. The Council of Ministers has also received a report on the manner and (?progress) of implementation of decisions resulting from the National PZPR Economic Conference. Also discussed was the report on the implementation of economic reform last year. It was stressed that the reform beneficially influenced development of the country's economic situation and implementation of the 3-year plan. A lot of attention was devoted to the use of reserves. Functional changes to be instituted into the economic system that will come into force in the coming 5-year period were also discussed.

The Council of Ministers was also acquainted with an evaluation of how information is made available to the press, reaction to press criticism, and the activity of press spokesmen of the state administration organs in this sphere. The government stated that although progress has been made in making information available to journalists, it is not satisfactory progress. A number of conclusions and recommendations were formulated concerning this problem.

The Council of Ministers also approved the draft amendment to the law on creation of the welfare and housing fund at work enterprises. The changes will make it possible to have greater allocations of funds for these purposes. At the same time it is suggested that it be possible to transfer funds from the welfare to the housing fund.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITBURO ECONOMIC MEETING

AU051810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP presided over a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on July 5, which examined the report on the fulfillment of the plan in industry, investment and foreign trade in the first half of 1985 and the month of June and measures for the integral fulfillment of the plan for the second half of 1985, including the making up for the arrears.

In the first half of this year the industrial marketable output kept on rising. The rise with this index was in June 8 percent and with investments -- 12.6 percent as compared with the relevant period of last year. [sentence as received] However, the results of the first half of the year are not up to the plan provisions, it was stressed during the meeting.

Appreciating the good results scored in a string of compartments of activity the RCP general secretary stressed that action should take responsibility for the removal of shortcomings and deficiencies, for the arrears to be liquidated the soonest, for the promotion of a rigorous spirit of order and discipline in the fulfillment of all plan tasks.

Emphasis was placed on the fulfillment in good conditions of the exportable production, of the contracts concluded with foreign partners.

Nicolae Ceausescu also requested that action be taken for the fulfillment in due time and more efficiently of all investments objectives. He stressed that every condition was at hand for the integral fulfillment of the plan for 1985 and for the whole five-year period.

The Executive Political Committee also examined the income expense balance of the population in 1984 as compared with 1983. It was highlighted that the achievements scored in the country's socio-economic development created conditions for increasing the population's money incomes and their utilization for meeting their requirements and the further unfolding was also ensured of the process of saving in form of deposits with the bank, as well as a sound, well-balanced money circulation. The population's money incomes derived from socialist units grew 5.5 per cent in 1984 as compared with 1983. Some 83 percent of the money income rise as compared with 1983 was due to increased incomes from work.

An important rise was also recorded with the incomes out of social consumption funds -- pensions, child benefits, allowances, and scholarships.

The same meeting debated and endorsed the report on the participation with social shares of the working people in the state-run and cooperative units in the formation of the economic development fund. It was assessed that the establishment of the right according to which working people can own a part of the value of capital assets in form of social shares enjoyed broad adhesion with the working people, determining increased responsibility of everyone in the defence and development of the socialist ownership, the more active participation of the collectivities in self-management and self-administration of the units, increased remunerativeness and profits and, adequately, increased incomes of the working personnel. As compared with 1983, the subscription with social shares rose last year by 2.3 billion lei, and the value of deposits was by 719.6 million lei bigger.

The Executive Political Committee also debated and endorsed the report on the citizens' contribution, in money and work, for the carrying through of works of public interest. It was mentioned that out of those funds an important number of objectives were built and commissioned, such as classrooms, laboratories and school workshops, dispensaries, kindergartens a.o. [as received].

It was established that the current relevant regulations be further improved, debated with the citizens and then submitted to the third congress of the people's councils. Likewise, the meeting analyzed the proposals regarding the Dimbovita River development, in Bucharest municipality, as well as the proposals for the organization and unfolding of the third congress of people's councils and of the county conferences of deputies to the municipal, town and commune people's councils. The convening of the congress on September 4, 5 and 6, 1985 was established.

The Executive Political Committee also endorsed the porposals on the foundation of the Romanian National Committee on the 40th foundation anniversary of the United Nations.

In its July 5 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined a report on the Romanian delegation's participation at the 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Warsaw over June 25-27, 1985. It was shown that the Romanian delegation worked in keeping with the mandate approved by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, with the recommendations and orientations given by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the epublic, concerning the need to further improve the collaboration and cooperation among the CMEA member countries, to materialize in actual and specific actions and measures all the accords reached at the June 1984 economic summit.

Stress was laid on the particular importance of the problems debated during the recent CMEA session, mostly as regards the ensurance of needed fuel, power and raw materials, the intensification of cooperation and specialization in production as so to fully operate the units in each country, to boost technico-scientific cooperation, save and rationally use material resources, broaden cooperation in farming and other priority domains in production, science and technology.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated the RCP's and Romanian state's resolve to make their entire contribution to the improvement and broadening of cooperation, collaboration and specialization within the CMEA, to resolutely work to carry out the measures agreed upon and set the tasks incumbent on the government, economic ministries and other central organs to this end.

OPREA RECEIVES CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

AU051936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1985 -- On June 5 Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received a delegation of the Canadian industrial organization Cando, headed by Jacques Howett, chairman of the organization and vice-president of the company "Versatile Vickers", that visited Romania.

During the interview the sides approached problems regarding the further development of the Romanian-Canadian cooperation in the nuclear field.

In the context the Cando industrial organization and the Canadian suppliers of nuclear equipment expressed interest in supporting the effort to draw nearer the commissioning date of the Cernavoda nuclear-electric project and in cooperating with Romania in the construction of nuclear projects in third countries.

The same day the Canadian industrialists called on Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Avram.

Jacques Simard, Canada's Bucharest ambassador, participated in the two interviews.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF PAST 20 YEARS REVIEWED

AU031308 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1985 -- A corollary of the level attained in the development of production forces, of the new structures of the national economy, the influence of quality factors of economic activity gained scope and was outlined more particularly after the Ninth Congress of the RCP. The renewal, over the last two decades, of more than 80 percent of fixed assets in the Romanian industry also falls in this context, with fixed assets 24 times larger in 1984 as to 1950. Fixed assets came on stream over 1965-1984 alone, worth 2,100 billion lei, most of them in industry. In step with the growth of facilities and their modernization, their efficient use increased. Social productivity rose from about 17 thousand lei in 1965, to a present-day 65 thousand lei. Industrial productivity increased from 36 thousand lei to 125 thousand lei over the interval. Singling out the five-year plan period spanning 1976-1980, about three-fourths of industrial production growth was achieved on account of a rise in the above indicator. The passage to a new quality was contemplated and translated into fact also as a constant effort to modernize industrial structures. Against the background of the development of key industries -- metallurgy, machine building and chemistry, whose share in industrial production had jumped to 51.6 percent in 1984, significant production growths were posted over the last twenty years with technological equipment, machine tools and electric motors, ranging from 4.1- to 7.5-fold, with fine mechanics and optical products, averaging 25-fold increases, with automation means and computer technology, going up as much as 40 times. As such, industry has gradually reached a point in which it can cope with 80 percent of the domestic demand for outfit and equipment. Moreover, the share of high-tech products climbed to 58 percent of exports in 1984, up from 7.2 percent in 1950.

The intensive-type development of the Romanian economy relies on the major achievements in research and development. Over the last ten years, more than 20,000 machinery, outfit, installations, apparatus and consumer goods were put to serial production, and 8,000 new technologies were applied. Industrial production was renewed in a proportion of 40-45 percent each of the last three quinquenniums. In the first four years of the on-going five-year period, new and modernized products account for more than 35 percent of the total industrial output.

SUKOVIC GREETS PLANINC ON RETURN FROM USSR

LD070918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, returned to Belgrade this morning following her official, friendly visit to the USSR.

Milka Planinc had talks with her host, Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and other high-ranking Soviet leaders on the consolidation of bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

Milka Planinc and the accompanying Yugoslav delegation were greeted by Mijat Sukovic, FEC vice president, and other Yugoslav officials at Belgrade airport. The representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade were also present.

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES; MET BY PLANINC, ZARKOVIC

AU080823 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Good morning, dear listeners, I am reporting from Surcin Airport where Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, arrived a few moments ago.

Jaruzelski is beginning an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

The welcoming ceremony, which is just being held at the runway, is attended by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milka Planinc, president of the FEC; Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personages.

The program for today, the first day of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the SFRY, envisages that he will visit Avala and lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and in the afternoon he will visit the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and lay flowers at President Tito's tomb.

In the afternoon, talks are planned between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH FRENCH MINISTER CRESSON

Protocol Signed

LD052044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and France will continue to promote mutual economic relations, especially in the field of industrial cooperation and joint investments, it is set out in the protocol signed at the end of the 13th session of the Yugoslav-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation held in Belgrade yesterday and today.

In the closing talks, Yugoslav Government member Spasoje Medenica and French Industrial Development and Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson pointed up the significance of balancing the trade at a level higher than is the case at present. The Yugoslav exports to France stood at 272.3 million dollars last year, and imports at 397.7 million. The automobile industry products account for about 30 percent of the exchange. The two countries have 46 agreements signed on long-term production cooperation and 69 on technology transfer. Cooperation in the field of informatics, electronics and telecommunications are of special interest.

The protectionist policy of the European Economic Community, as pointed out by the Yugoslav side, has a bearing on the trade between Yugoslavia and France, especially in the field of agriculture. Medenica set out that a new trade agreement between Yugoslavia and the E.C. is expected to introduce significance improvements in this respect. Negotiations on the new agreement are under way.

The French side took particular interest in the changes in Yugoslavia's legislature facilitating the inflow of foreign capital. It was said that tourism offers particularly good opportunities for joint investments. A total of 432,000 French tourists, or 6 percent of the overall number of toursits, visited Yugoslavia last year.

Press Conference Held

LD052054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and France are interested in continuing further cooperation between the two countries' car makers, specifically between the "Industrija Motornih Vozila" (IMV) of Novo Mesto and "Renault" of Paris.

The above was set out by Yugoslav Government member Spasoje Medenica and French Industrial Development and Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson at a press conference following the closing of the 13th session of the Yugoslav-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation in Belgrade today.

The IMB's and Renault's long-standing cooperation, whose mutual exchange accounts for nearly one-third of bilateral trade between Yugoslavia and France, was in the more recent years threatened by a highly adverse foreign currency imbalance, inflicting heavy losses on the IMV. French Minister Cresson emphasized that the French state wishes that Renault, which enjoys the state's backing, preserve cooperation with the IMV. However, it was not ready to participate financially in solving Renault's problems, which, itself, is burdened by losses, its own and those of its partners. Nevertheless, Renault was willing to take on a larger number of vehicles from Yugoslavia, as part of the current cooperation programme, Cresson said.

Both ministers pointed out the new projects for joint appearances in third countries. The two countries' successful financial cooperation, they agreed, has a favourable effect on concluding important deals.

Medenica and Cresson noted the two countries' closeness in views concerning the need to eliminate protectionist barriers in international trade. The access of the developing countries to world trade should be facilitated. Medenica stressed, and went on to say that repayment of their foreign debts would in this way stand a better chance.

Edith Cresson was today also received by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic and Yugoslav Vice Premier Janez Zemljaric.

TANJUG REPORTS INFLATION RATE DOWN IN JUNE

LD041427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG) -- Retail prices in Yugoslavia last month went 1.9 per cent up on the May figure, the Federal Statistical Office has announced. This is the first encouraging sign this year that inflation has begun to abate. The monthly growth rate in prices last May was 4.4 per cent, in April -- 6.2, and in January even 9.2 per cent.

As a result of the June record, the annual rate of inflation was reduced for the first time this year. According to official statistics, it fell in June to 76.3 per cent, from the all-time high of 84 per cent the month before. The annual growth rate in cost of living has also fallen -- from 77.5 per cent in May, to 68.6 per cent in June.

June indexes show the price falls in farm products -- 4.6 per cent from May -- to have decisively contributed to the abatement of inflation. Farm products are sold mostly in market places, the only segment of the Yugoslav market where the laws of supply and demand fully operate. As a result, the main suppliers, private farmers, faced with reduced purchasing power of the population, have sought the only solution in lowering the prices of their products.

In June, the price increases in industrial goods and, to a certain extent, services were also not as high as in the previous months this year. Subsequent analyses will show how much it was a result of the Federal Government's decision bringing the prices of many commodities down to February level and withholding commercial banks' loans from producers who drastically increase prices or engage in stockpiling finished goods.

Economic experts are warning, however, that no radical change in the economic situation can be expected until after the country's economy has been relieved of its financial burden.

Official data show the share of the economy in total national income to have fallen to 54 per cent from last year's 56 per cent, as a result of higher taxes and dues for non-production purposes. The economy's own revolving assets also dropped to 15 from 16.9 per cent. This all is pushing the economy into growing dependence on banks.

In spite of many vacillations and inconsistencies originating from the frantic efforts of bureaucratic structures to retain control over the economy "on their own territories," there is a growing number of signs indicating that Yugoslavia is getting closer and closer to a turning point in favour of the market and self-management.

STOJANOVIC RECEIVES SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD031905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the Soviet charge d'affaires, Vitaliy Koldovskiy. They discussed bilateral cooperation and some international questions.